

Landell (R.)

Alleged cure for
Small-pox

Amount due \$ 67.90



Jul 31. 1857.



Department News.

STATE DEPARTMENT—Alleged Cure for Small Pox—The Consul of the United States at the Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, has transmitted to the Department of State a very interesting communication from Dr. R. Landell, of Port Alegre, claiming the discovery of a cure for the small pox. Dr. Landell states that the idea of using the remedy to be mentioned, first occurred to him during a terrible epidemic of this disease in 1837, but that he first administered it in 1842, since which time his success, and that of his son, Dr. John Landell, and other colleagues in the treatment of small pox, have been most flattering. As the Secretary of State has communicated Dr. Landell's paper entire to the leading journal of the medical profession in the United States, it is only necessary for our purpose to extract that portion of the paper which discloses the remedy and its proper exhibition:

"Dissolve the vaccine that is contained on a pair of plates or a capillary tube, which is about four or six drops of vaccine lymph, in four or six ounces of cold water, and give to the patient a table spoonful every two or three hours.

"The favorable result of this exhibition is, that it mitigates the symptoms, modifies the species, and cures the small pox.

"I recognize that, as vaccine applied externally prevents the small pox, so also, being taken inwardly, in the manner above indicated, it cures quickly and efficaciously the small pox in all its stages.

"Under its use, the fever, the delirium, the hoarseness, diarrhoea, pneumonia, cerebral congestion, and finally, the secondary fever disappear.

"Beginning the treatment on the second or third day of the eruption, the small pox becomes as varicella, or varioloid; although the epiderm is thickened, and in a state of congestion, and in five days become dry without suppuration.

"Applying the same treatment on the fourth or fifth day of the eruption, the small pox become as if they were the *true vaccine*; fill and dry in the space of ten days with suppuration.

"Considering, then, that the vesicles and pustules ought to be opened, for two or three times, always that they contain any liquid, and beginning the third day to prevent the secondary fever. I have had since 1842 more than thirty cases, and in fourteen paid particular attention; there were three severe confluent cases, and eleven less severe, although distinct.

"Since I had recourse to this treatment I have not lost a single patient of the small pox. At my request some of my colleagues are using this system, and they, as well as I, have reaped the most flattering results.

"These effects are superior to my expectation, and even to my comprehension; in fact, the vaccine neutralizes the variolic virus, or one morbid action destroys the effects of another. By this treatment I have seen disappear the fever, delirium, hoarseness, diarrhoea, pneumonia, cerebral congestion, and the secondary fever.

"It may be mentioned here that the use of emollient clysters or castor oil internally, to keep the bowels loose, and in children calomel, is very necessary, as also gargles nitrate of silver and chloruret of lime.

"And after the fifth day give baths of warm water, with a little chlorurate of lime, or chloruret of soda, or sponge the body.

"Also have given vaccine inwardly as a therapeutic remedy in whooping cough and with benefit; in some cases the whoop or convulsion cough disappeared in ten hours, remaining only a simple cough, which extinguishes in four or twelve days."

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT—Claims on Account of Indian Depredations in Washington Territory—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received yesterday morning, by the mail from California, from Governor Stevens, a complete copy of all the claims filed in the office of superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory on account of Indian depredations committed anterior to, and during the existence of, the Indian war in the territory. The total amount of these claims is set down at \$211,428 14, of which \$9,442 77 are on account of depredations committed previous to the Indian war commencing in October, 1855, and \$201,985 37 on account of depredations committed during the existence of that war. From the documents before us we learn that, at one time, the entire counties of Walla-Walla and Skamania, and nearly the whole of the counties of King and Pierce, were actually in the possession of the hostile Indians. This will account for the large amount of the claims in these counties, whilst the loss sustained by some of the other counties was comparatively trifling. The aggregate of the claims of the four counties of Walla-Walla, Skamania, King and Pierce is \$188,149 29.

It is the opinion of Gov. Stevens that the sum total of these claims, as presented in the documents alluded to, is considerably less than the actual loss sustained, as a large majority of the cases are those of men who, with their families, were driven from their farms and compelled to seek safety in block houses and towns, and as many persons who have lost property by Indian depredations have made no claim against the government whatever. No claim is made for personal services during the continuance of this war.

done to throttle it. Mr. B. had told the speaker in all sincerity, and he believed him. He had doubt but that Walker's appointment will be needed.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveller writing from Osawkee, under date of July 18th, says:

"An instance of the manner in which justice is dealt out to free State men in pro slavery districts, occurred at Tecumseh yesterday. Henry Boynton, a free State man who lives seven miles from town, is surrounded by pro slavery neighbors, who have attempted to drive him from his claim. He, named Adams, has been especially offensive, and on three several occasions has attempted to shoot Boynton, without any previous assault having been made upon him. Boynton had him arrested and taken before the United States Commissioner at Tecumseh, and although he made it a clear case, the Commissioner refused to hold Adams over on any serious charge, but simply placed both parties under \$500 bonds to keep the peace. During the trial, Mr. Newsom (the territorial prosecuting attorney, elected by the congressional legislature) pronounced Boynton a d—d liar. After its conclusion, Boynton asked an explanation of the language, when he repeated it, and at the same instant struck him upon the head with a bowie knife, inflicting a wound upon the temple about two to three inches long. Boynton, though blinded by the blow, had sufficient strength left to knock Newsom through an open door, into an adjoining office; but he was instantly set upon by the bystanders, including Adams, who had been placed under bonds to keep the peace not five minutes before, and was compelled to flee for his life. He has gone to Lawrence for a few days, as the only place of safety in the vicinity.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. FOR THE N. AMERICAN & U. S. GAZETTE.

FROM KEY WEST—*Washington, July 30.*—The Southern mail furnishes New Orleans papers as late as due, but they contain nothing of special interest.

A letter from Key West, published in the Charleston Courier, states that the ship Carack, which was destroyed by fire, was built in Thomaston, Me. Her cargo comprised 2780 bales of cotton. The ship was valued at \$30,000, and the cargo at \$200,000, which was fully insured. The vessel was a total loss. All of the crew were saved.

News had been received of the probable loss of the barque Pacific, from New York for Mobile. She struck east of Key Shoal on the 22d instant. Part of her cargo was thrown overboard, and several loads lightened off. At the last accounts she had three feet of water in the hold. The weather was boisterous, and she has probably since been bilged.

THE PROJECT FOR A SOUTHERN LINE OF STEAMERS—*Washington, July 30.*—A convention to further the project of A. Dudley Mann, for the establishment of a southern line of steamers to Europe, met at Old Point Comfort yesterday, and was largely attended.

Delegates from Maryland, Washington city, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia and Texas, were present.

Ex-President Tyler was elected President, and Hons. D. M. Barringer and Hamilton Moore, and N. Falls and Thos. J. Page, Esqs., Vice Presidents.

Letters were read from all the members of the Cabinet, Lieutenant Maury and others, strongly endorsing the plan.

Committees on resolutions and subscriptions were appointed, and the convention adjourned till to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.—*The Sale of Indian Trust Lands—Treaty with the Ottawa Tribe.*—*Washington, July 30.*—The Indian Bureau has been informed that the sale of the western portion of the Delaware Indian Trust Lands in Kansas, had on the 15th inst., reached nearly a hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, and it is supposed nearly a half million will be realized.

The Ottawa tribe of Indians in Kansas concluded a treaty with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day, by which they agree to an equitable distribution of their lands among themselves. Provision is also made for their further recognition as citizens, after the ratification of the treaty by the Senate.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE—*Halifax, July 30.*—The following additional advices are furnished by the Europa.

The reported meeting of the Emperors of Russia, Austria and France was to take place shortly at Bavaria.

It was reported that the King of Prussia's visit to Vienna was for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation between Russia and Austria.

The alleged complicity of Russia in the India mutiny, is indignantly denied in the St. Petersburg journals.

A new six per cent. loan of £6,000,000 or £8,000,000 for Turkey, was spoken of in London, to be issued at 84 per cent., and two per cent. discount on that sum. The Times records the project as preposterous.

PROPOSED VISIT OF WASHINGTON CITY FIREMEN—*Washington, July 30.*—The American Hook and Ladder Company, of this city, composed of forty active members, will be present at the parade of the Philadelphia Fire Department on the 5th of October.

SAILING OF THE EUROPA FOR BOSTON.—*Halifax, July 30.*—The steamship Europa sailed from here for Boston at 2½ o'clock this morning, and will be due there about noon to-morrow. (Friday.)

